

Robbins, alias, Nash, did interfere to influence the decision of a court of justice.  
(Signed) THOMAS COOPER.

Mr. Cooper addressed the jury in a speech of about three hours and a half, in which he attempted to justify the publication, by endeavoring to show that it was true in all its parts, and the conduct of the President of the United States, warranted the charges which were laid upon it. — Mr. C. continued his speech until exhausted with fatigue, and the indulgence of the Court, which manifested itself through the whole trial, was here conspicuous. Judge Chase declared he would patiently wait until the Defendant had refreshed himself and was able to resume his defence. — This very liberal proposition of the Judge, the Defendant declined. — Mr. Rawle addressed the jury, after which Judge Chase summed up the evidence, and the jury in about twenty minutes returned their verdict — GUILTY.

The Court appointed Wednesday next, to hear any thing which Cooper may have to offer in extenuation, after which judgment will be passed.

[During the trial, and more particularly during the harangue of Cooper, we observed several of the leading abolitionists, passing to and fro, with folded arms, and with countenance gloomy, furtive and lowering. — They had formed, it seems, a high opinion of the orator, and they were completely disappointed. His defence was remarkable for nothing but its impudence. On coming out of Court, he was asked why he did not make use of the witnesses whose attendance [he had sworn] was absolutely necessary to his defence, and who were (afterwards) all present in court. — The man neither replied nor blushed! No one wondered that he did not reply. All but those who knew him well, were surprised that he did not blush.]

We are not yet done with this trial. — As it affords an instance of the most shocking depravity we ever remember, even amongst the depraved leaders of the Jacobins, &c. besides an hypothesis of the whole party; we shall give further particulars in a future number. — The public should be apprised of the efforts that can be used by British and other renegades, and their abettors, for the destruction of our government, and they shall!

Philad. Gaz.

## Latest from Europe.

By an arrival at New York, London papers have been received to March 4 — Four days late.

MILAN, FEB. 4.

We learn, that the first operation of the campaign will be the siege of Gava; for which preparations are making.

BERLIN FEB. 13.

Sweden begins to act conjointly with Russia. — France must watch the former. — The alliance of the Russians does not please the friends of freedom in Sweden.

PARIS, FEB. 26.

A treaty of alliance has just been concluded between Portugal and Russia. The former acknowledges the latter as Grand Master of Malta, but solely as honorary.

The Genevese have addressed to the First Consul, a strong protest against their union with the French Republic. They assert, it was imposed upon them by the violence and vexations to which the Directory exposed them.

General Kray has been present at Vienna at a Council of War. He is destined, it is stated to command the army of the Lower Rhine, which is to be composed of the corps of Sztary and Hohenloe. Prince Charles is to command the army on the frontiers of Switzerland; and general Bellegarde is to assist the Councils of the Archduke Ferdinand in the command of the army of Italy.

PARIS, FEB. 23.

Mr. Murray, the American Envoy, with Mr. McCartney, his secretary, are in this city.

On the 19th, the Consuls were installed in their palace at the Thuilleries, with great pomp. Bonaparte's coach was drawn by the six white horses which were presented him by the Emperor of Germany on the conclusion of the treaty of Campo Formio. The sword he wore on that occasion was likewise a present from the Emperor on the same occasion.

Gen. Dumourier, has paid his respects to Louis XVIII. at Mittau.

STUTTGARD, FEB. 15.

From Donaueschingen we learn, that the Archduke will quit the army on the 19th, and proceed to Vienna or Prague; and that Gen. Kray will take the command of the army in his stead.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Paris Journals to the 27th ult. which we yesterday received, still give contrary accounts respecting the part the Russians will take on the continent. One paper asserts, Suwarrow is appointed Generalissimo, while another positively asserts, the Russians will all return home. — Their destination is still a mystery on the Continent, but we are strongly of opinion they will not join Austria in the war. The Courts of London and Vienna are interested in keeping up as long as possible the idea of their return to the Rhine — a public State Paper, from the Emperor Paul, will probably soon dispel all doubts upon the subject, and disclose the motives for his conduct.

It is reported that the Archduke is recalled, and that Kray will take the command on the Rhine. — But all the rumours in these Journals are too vague to claim particular attention. — We do not expect that the campaign will be

opened for some weeks, and we even doubt that it will be opened at all.

Admiral Lord Bridport leaves town immediately for Portsmouth, in order to take the command of the channel fleet, which will proceed immediately off Brest. Government have received advice, that the enemy's force in Brest harbour, consists of 54 sail of the line, 36 of which are equipped for sea.

## Sixth Congress of the United States.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — APRIL 21.

THE additional Salt Duty Bill passed — Ayes 37, Noes 28.

Mr. Parker presented, from the Naval committee, a bill for arranging the fleet of the U. States into squadrons, to be described by flags — White, Blue, and Red — and for appointing one Vice-Admiral, and four Rear-Admirals to command the same. After being read a first time, on the question to assign a time for a second reading.

Mr. Gallatin moved to make it the order of the day for the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Eggleston wished its postponement. — He said it had been agreed upon to suspend the building of the 74's for the present. In addition to this, our difference would most probably be soon adjusted. Another reason was, it would incur an additional expense, which would be improper, after having agreed to borrow 3,500,000 dollars.

Col. Parker said, the 74's were not suspended building, but it was thought advisable not to hurry their building. He enumerated the conveniences which would result from the new arrangement; — stated that the whole expense would not be more than 10,000 dollars; and that from the resulting advantages, he believed it would be a saving. He did not think there was a certainty of peace, from the revolutionary disposition of France; but even if it was certain peace would be made with that nation, it was not known that the combined powers would not renew their depredations. He wished the measure to be adopted, even if it was at the expense of the army. The return of peace would render the army nugatory, except just enough for the garrisons. The army expenses exceed 4 millions; whereas the navy (really a more efficient defense and advantage) was little more than two millions. He wished our naval defense to be nurtured and rendered respectable; for which this bill was necessary.

Mr. Champlin advocated, and Mr. Claiborne opposed the bill.

[A question of order occurred, on the impropriety of discussing the merits of a bill while on the question of its postponement. The Speaker declared such discussion unparliamentary; and his opinion was confirmed by the House.]

The question for postponing the bill until December, was lost — Yeas 44, Nays 45; and it was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

## ELECTORS of PRESIDENT, &c.

Mr. Harper moved that this bill be committed to a select committee for amendments, particularly as it respected the powers of the committee. — Mr. Marshall supported, Messrs. Gallatin and Nicholas opposed the motion, which was carried — Yeas 54. Messrs. Marshall, Sewall, C. Goodrich, Harper, Nicholas, Dennis and Bayard, were appointed.

The Kennebec, &c. district bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate announced its concurrence in several bills.

The Prohibitory Slave Trade Bill came down from the Senate, and was referred to a committee of the whole.

The Mine and Metal Company Incorporation bill, was discussed and amended; by the introduction of a section, providing, that the President might whenever the stock of the company should amount to 150,000 dollars, cause the Secretary of the Navy to lend them 50,000 dollars, for ten years, for erecting a machine for rolling the copper into sheets, &c. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

APRIL 22.

The amendment of the Senate to various bills, which had originated in the House, and which have been mentioned, engaged the attention of the House the whole of the day.

APRIL 23.

Mr. Davis called up his resolution fixing the next annual meeting of Congress on the first Monday in November next — which, after a long debate, was negatived — ayes 27.

APRIL 24.

A bill was ordered to incorporate a company for the manufacture of Sheet Copper.

APRIL 25.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for the sale of lands in the N. W. Territory, were agreed to.

5000 dollars being appropriated for the purpose of procuring a Library for the accommodation of government when removed to the city of Washington. Messrs. Wain, Evans and Powell, were appointed on the part of the House to be joined by two from the Senate, as a committee to make out a catalogue of the books, adopting the best mode of procuring them, and devising a system of rules and regulations.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's new bill for forming two governments in the N. W. Territory.

Mr. Marshall from the committee to whom

was referred the bill from the Senate prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections for President and Vice-President, made report that it would be proper to strike out the whole of said bill except the enacting clause and insert the amendment reported by the committee.

This report was committed for Monday, and ordered to be printed.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the disposition of the lands between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again, and the House adjourned.

## By the Mails.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 24.

[OFFICIAL.]

A letter from the American Consul at Cadiz, dated the 5th of March, 1800, to the Secretary of State, announces a proclamation of the King of Spain, declaring the port of Gibraltar in a state of blockade. The following is a translation of the proclamation as printed and published at Cadiz on the 28th of February last.

## BLOCKADE of GIBRALTAR.

HIS Catholic Majesty, desirous of lessening as far as possible the injuries resulting to the nation, by the shameful trade carried on by many of his subjects with the Garrison of Gibraltar, by means of neutral vessels, and availing himself of the right of making reprisals on the enemies of his crown, who have declared the ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar in a state of blockade: — His Majesty is therefore pleased to order, that from this day the Garrison of Gibraltar shall be considered as blockaded, and that in consequence thereof, all neutral vessels bound to that port shall be considered as lawful prizes.

Published for the information of this city and neighborhood.

Cadiz, 28th Feb. 1800.

## UNITED STATES, vs COOPER.

Mr. Cooper yesterday appeared before the Circuit Court of the United States, agreeably to notice; and on being asked by the court whether he had any thing to alledge in extenuation of his offence, replied, that not being conscious of having set down ought in malice, he had therefore nothing to offer in extenuation. The court then asked information with regard to his circumstances, in order that they might know what fine it would be proper to impose. Mr. Cooper replied that he had possessed some estate in England, which however he was now deprived of, and that his only present resource was the practice of the law, from which, by imprisonment, he should of course be precluded.

Thomas Cooper was this morning called up to receive the judgment of the Court. He is sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of four hundred dollars.

Mr. Dallas, in the Circuit Court this morning, moved an attest of judgment in the case of the French pirates, on the ground that there was a flaw in the indictment.

FRIES was arraigned this morning; the court having declared that no English or other authorities (except the constitution and laws of the United States) should be resorted to, in order to prove what constituted treason. Messrs. Dallas and Lewis counsel for the prisoner, after combating it with great spirit, begged leave to retire, and to decline acting on the case, being precluded, as they considered, from setting up any defence. Judge Chase then called upon the prisoner to know if the court should appoint counsel; he answered he did not know whether it would be worth while or not. He was remanded to prison.

Joseph Berouffe, Peter Peterson, and Joseph Baker, have been convicted before the Circuit Court, of piracy and murder.

Nineteen of the Insurgents, indicted for conspiracy, rescue, and obstruction of the process of the law, submitted to the mercy of the Court. Sentence on them is postponed, to give them time to produce testimony of their innocence.

APRIL 26.

Judge Chase pronounced sentence of death this morning upon the three Frenchmen, convicted lately before the district court, of piracy and murder. They are to be executed the ninth of May.

The jury this morning found a verdict of guilty, against John Fries, for high treason.

BOSTON, APRIL 30.

## FROM FRANCE — DIRECT.

By the cartel brig Benjamin and Nancy, Capt. Williams, in 66 days from Bourdeaux, we have received files of French papers, and letters, to the 18th February.

The papers contain but few articles which have not been anticipated in the London Gazettes. — The Paris Editors have vied with the English in eulogizing the character and services of our WASHINGTON. — The order of the Chief Consul of France, has been universally obeyed; and the Americans in every part of France have agreed to wear badges of mourning for 42 days. The administration of Bonaparte, appears to give universal satisfaction, so far it has been energetic and humane, liberal and politic.

Our letters from Bourdeaux, (18th February) mention, that the Envoys were hourly expected

there, from Spain; where "they would be received with open arms, and with that degree of sincerity to be expected from a people acknowledging their past errors and injustice."

In the "Publicist" of Feb. 8th, we observe the following article: — "The first Consul has ordered the Minister of the Interior, to erect in the great gallery of the Thuilleries the statues of Demosthenes, Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, Brutus, Cicero, Cato, Cesar, Gaius Julius Adolphus, Turenne, Conde, Duguesne, Trouin, Marlborough, Eugene, Saxe, WASHINGTON, Frederick III. Mirabeau, Dugommier, Dampierre, Marceau, and Joubert."

## FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Capt. Freeman arrived since our last, from the Mediterranean, reports that at Leghorn he saw a letter from the United States Consul at Tunis, which stated, that the Bey had been perfectly satisfied on the subject of some difficulties which have retarded the stipulations of the treaty with him; and that confidence between the parties was restored. We also learn that Lord Nelson, who had joined the besiegers before Malta, had lost a 74 gun ship, which was sunk by the batteries; and that about the same time he had replaced her by the capture of a French 74, from Toulon for Malta, with troops and supplies on board. At Gibraltar, Capt. Freeman learnt, Mr. Williams, the United States Consul at London, had acquainted the American Consul at Gibraltar that Lord Keith's proclamation for putting Cadiz, and the other Spanish ports, in a state of blockade, was unauthorized by the British government; and requested him to give every information of American vessels detained, or diverted from their voyages, in consequence.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 26.

Capt. Strangman, of the Swedish schooner Ophelia, 17 days from Anguilla, informs, that he saw the action between the United States brig Eagle, Capt. Campbell, and the French privateer the Conqueror of Egypt. — The Frenchman was captured and carried into St. Kitts. It was reported that Capt. Campbell, was shot in the action.

## Portland,

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1800.

## VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	Strong.	Gerry.
In the last Gaz.	18,959	16,304
Brownsham,	4	20
Ballydown,	10	115
Cornville,	19	6
Ducktrap,	0	1
Edgartown,	29	7
Fayette,	1	44
Fox Island,	0	75
Holland,	45	1
Harford,	22	0
New Sharon,	14	15
Provincetown,	39	0
Sumner,	15	1
Sanford,	23	14
Tisbury,	39	8
Vinal Haven,	13	75
306 towns.	19,222	16,668

## OUR ENVOYS.

An arrival at Philadelphia from from Cadiz mentions, that our envoys had passed through Bourdeaux on their way to Paris. The Cadiz account is as late as the 10th March; and may therefore be credited.

## FROM ST. DOMINGO.

In the Bulletin Officiel de Saint Domingue, of the 4th ult. is the official account of the capture by Toussaint's forces of Jacquemet, on the 27th February, after much severe fighting. The attack was made by 2000 troops, and many of Rigaud's forces were killed and made prisoners. Oge was killed. Toussaint's troops have also taken the important port Cavalier near Baynet. The most deadly animosity subsists between these chieftains. They reciprocally denigrate each other *rebel*: and both acknowledge fealty to the French republic.

Other accounts, to the 9th April, say Toussaint is generally successful.

General ROCHAMBEAU, we find by a Paris paper, is restored to rank. — A Philadelphia paper mentions his arrival at Guadaloupe, as Governor of that island, appointed by Bonaparte.

All the papers assert, that Mr. Gore is the bearer of important dispatches to Government. We are satisfied the assertion is erroneous. Mr. Gore, it is probable, has returned on his private business — the deliberations of the Commissioners on the British treaty being suspended.

[Continued.]

An arrival at New York furnishes London dates to the 8th March; but they do not give anything of importance.

Intelligence of the arrival of our Envoys at Paris, had not reached London at the above date. Six mails from Hamburg were then due.

Capt. Knap, arrived at New York from Exuma, informs that the Boston frigate has captured 9 of Rigaud's barges, and made 400 prisoners thereby.